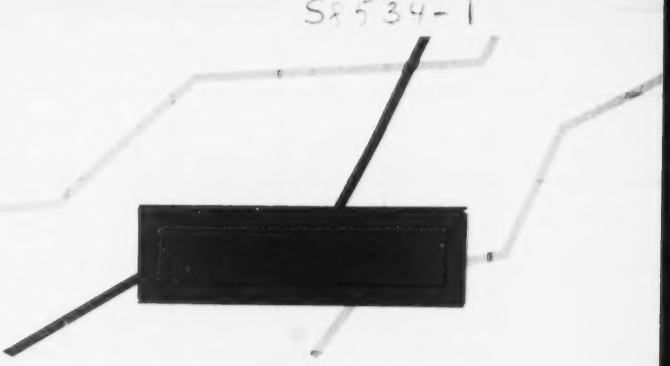
W E S T V I R G I N I A

SR 534-1

Economic Summary



A Monthly Newsletter On
Economic Activity in West Virginia

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State of West Virginia

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September 1992

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Which states lead—and which lag—as the nation struggles to pull out of the recession? See this month's special article, "The Geography of the Recovery," on page S-1.

Total Employment, Unemployment, and Civilian Labor Force in West Virginia

WV Series Labor Force Data *(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)*	*Prelim. July '92*	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*	*Change from: June 1992*	*Change from: July 1991*
Civilian Labor Force	756.3	753.2	741.4	3.1	14.9
Total Employment	697.9	694.1	688.8	3.8	9.1
Total Unemployment	58.4	59.1	52.6	-0.7	5.8
Unemployment Rate	7.7	7.9	7.1	xx	xx
BLS Series Labor Force Data *(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)*					
Civilian Labor Force	795.0	790.9	802.2	4.1	-7.2
Total Employment	707.4	703.9	716.6	3.5	-9.2
Total Unemployment	87.6	87.0	85.6	0.6	2.0
Unemployment Rate	11.0	11.0	10.7	xx	xx

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment in West Virginia rose 3,800 during the month to an estimated 697,900 in mid-July. Employment usually rises a little between June and July. A clear sign of improvement, however, is the 9,100 more people with jobs this July than in the same month last year.

Employment on nonfarm payrolls throughout the State moved up 7,100 to 647,100 in July. The leading change was state government's hiring of 11,100 young people under the Governor's Summer Youth Program. Increased federal funding enabled the 1992 program to employ 3,100 more young workers than last year. Losses occurred elsewhere in government, however, as summer school and college closings drained 700 employees from the state government count and 5,000 education workers from local government payrolls.

The 1,800 monthly rise in the recession-battered goods-producing sector was particularly encouraging, with mining, manufacturing, and construction all experiencing upturns. Construction employment was the brightest performer, with many road, bridge and facility construction projects under way and home mortgage rates at their lowest point in 20 years. Additions of 400 by general contractors, 500 by heavy construction firms, and 200 by special trade contractors helped push construction employment well above the levels of both last month and last year. Except for a seasonal reduction of 600 in services, most other industries were almost unchanged.

Nonfarm payroll employment in July was 11,800 ahead of July 1991. While added government hiring under the Governor's Summer Youth Program is partially responsible, West Virginia's private sector has added 8,000 jobs during the past year. Significant job gains over the year include 4,600 in services, 2,700 in construction, and 2,000 in trade, offset by losses of 1,300 in mining and 300 manufacturing. July's private sector employment total of 513,100 was the highest the state has seen in any month since 1981.

UNEMPLOYMENT: The number of unemployed state residents declined 700 for the month. July's 58,400 unemployed persons represented an unemployment rate of 7.7 percent, down from 7.9 percent last month. Unemployment remained above the level of July 1991, when the rate was 7.1 percent.

West Virginia Economic Indicators

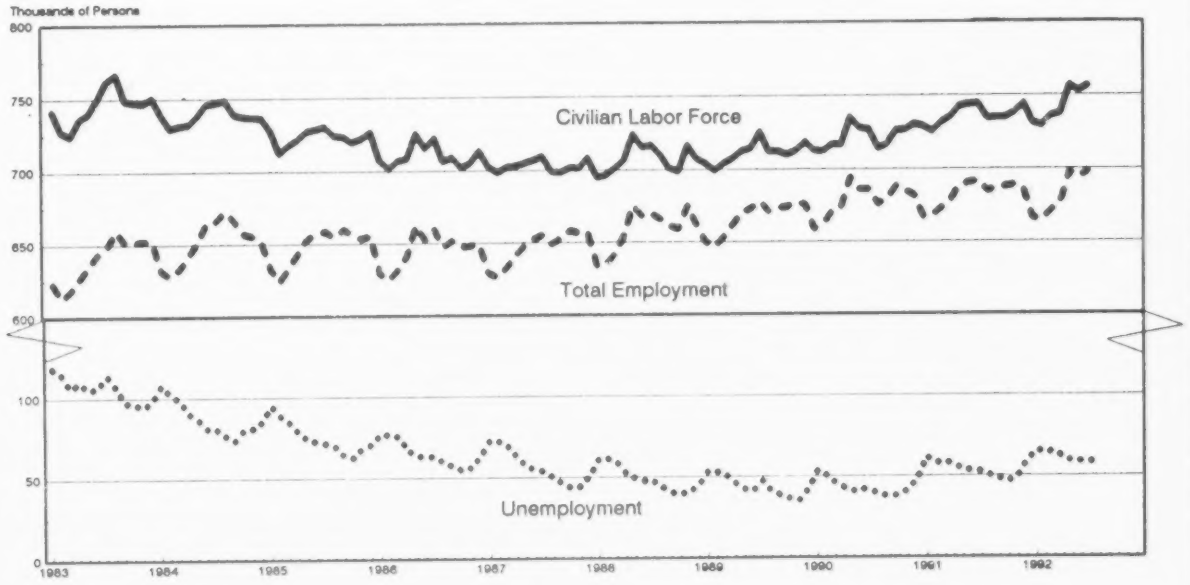
	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	39.9	41.1	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted	40.3	41.0	40.6
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,526	2,578	2,515
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$485.58	$501.83	$481.19
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	37.6	45.3	41.3
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$691.09	$833.07	$790.07
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	13,276	13,480	12,568
Seasonally Adjusted	16,662	13,365	15,773
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,150	1,112	1,147
Seasonally Adjusted	1,188	1,130	1,185
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	5,753	7,109	5,875
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,189	1,000	1,203
Seasonally Adjusted	1,123	1,340	1,136
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	2,065	1,804	2,013
Seasonally Adjusted	1,845	2,809	1,798
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	3.4	3.5	3.5
Seasonally Adjusted	3.8	4.1	3.8
Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted			
WV Series	8.0	8.2	7.4
BLS Series	11.6	11.4	11.2

Selected National Data

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991
Civilian Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	7.6	7.8	6.7
Seasonally Adjusted	7.7	7.8	6.8
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	140.5	140.2	136.2
1967 Base	420.8	419.9	408.0
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods Unadjusted, 1982 Base	123.7	123.7	121.6
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000) Week including 12th, Unadjusted	452.6	369.3	510.8
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	3.0	2.8	3.1
Seasonally Adjusted	3.1	3.1	3.1
Average Hours and Earnings of Private Sector Production & Nonsupervisory Workers, Unadjusted			
Average Weekly Earnings	$363.99	$364.34	$355.01
Average Weekly Hours	34.6	34.6	34.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$10.52	$10.53	$10.29

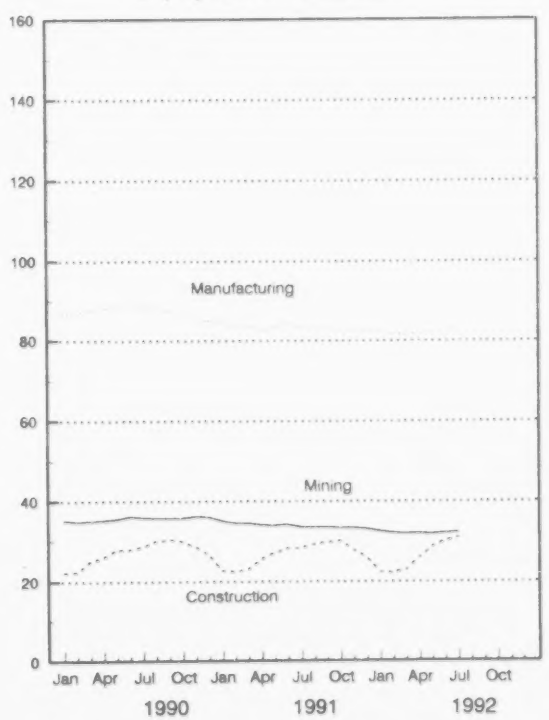
Trends in the West Virginia Labor Market

Total Employment, Unemployment and Civilian Labor Force



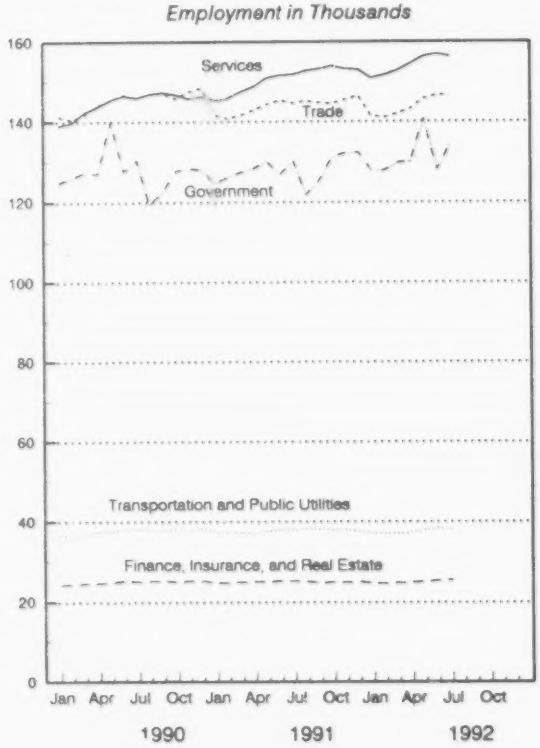
Goods Producing Employment

Employment in Thousands



Service Producing Employment

Employment in Thousands



Statewide Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry

(In Thousands -- Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	Revised June '92	Revised July '91	Change From: June 1992	Change From: July 1991
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL	647.1	640.0	635.3	7.1	11.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	513.1	512.0	505.1	1.1	8.0
GOODS-PRODUCING	146.6	144.8	145.5	1.8	1.1
Mining	32.2	32.0	33.5	0.2	-1.3
Coal Mining	27.2	27.0	27.9	0.2	-0.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.0	4.0	4.6	0.0	-0.6
Other Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	31.1	30.0	28.4	1.1	2.7
General Building Contractors	8.2	7.8	7.4	0.4	0.8
Heavy Construction	9.5	9.0	8.2	0.5	1.3
Special Trade Contractors	13.4	13.2	12.8	0.2	0.6
Manufacturing	83.3	82.8	83.6	0.5	-0.3
Durable Goods	45.8	45.3	46.2	0.5	-0.4
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	8.1	8.1	7.6	0.0	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.0	7.0	7.5	0.0	-0.5
Primary Metals Industries	13.8	13.3	13.6	0.5	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	4.7	4.7	5.5	0.0	-0.8
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.2
Other Durable Goods	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	37.5	37.5	37.4	0.0	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	4.4	4.3	4.0	0.1	0.4
Textile Mill Products	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.0	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	17.2	17.2	17.6	0.0	-0.4
Other Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.1	4.8	-0.1	0.2
SERVICE-PRODUCING	500.5	495.2	489.8	5.3	10.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	38.2	38.4	38.1	-0.2	0.1
Railroad Transportation	3.6	3.7	3.9	-0.1	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	10.1	10.2	9.9	-0.1	0.2
Other Transportation	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Communications	8.2	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	12.7	12.7	12.6	0.0	0.1
Trade	146.6	146.6	144.6	0.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	30.3	30.3	30.1	0.0	0.2
Retail Trade	116.3	116.3	114.5	0.0	1.8
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	0.3
General Merchandise Stores	16.5	16.4	15.8	0.1	0.7
Food Stores	22.4	22.5	22.6	-0.1	-0.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.7	14.7	14.6	0.0	0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	4.9	4.8	5.3	0.1	-0.4
Home Furniture & Equipment Stores	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	35.9	36.0	35.0	-0.1	0.9
Miscellaneous Retail	12.2	12.2	11.9	0.0	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25.4	25.3	25.2	0.1	0.2
Finance	14.2	14.1	14.1	0.1	0.1
Insurance	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	0.1
Services	156.3	156.9	151.7	-0.6	4.6
Agricultural Services	2.5	2.6	2.6	-0.1	-0.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	8.7	8.5	8.6	0.2	0.1
Personal Services	6.3	6.4	6.1	-0.1	0.2
Business Services	14.9	14.9	14.6	0.0	0.3
Automotive & Miscellaneous Repair Services	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	0.3
Amusements, incl. Motion Pictures	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	60.5	60.3	58.5	0.2	2.0
Nursing & Personal Care Homes	10.9	10.9	10.8	0.0	0.1
Hospitals	30.3	30.2	29.3	0.1	1.0
Other Health Services	19.3	19.2	18.4	0.1	0.9
Legal Services	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	0.1
Educational Services	4.3	4.8	4.2	-0.5	0.1
Social Services	13.0	13.4	11.9	-0.4	1.1
Membership Organizations	19.8	19.7	19.8	0.1	0.0
Engineering & Management Services	8.2	8.2	7.7	0.0	0.5
Government	134.0	128.0	130.2	6.0	3.8
Federal	17.5	17.5	17.1	0.0	0.4
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.1
U S Postal Service	5.0	5.1	5.0	-0.1	0.0
Other Federal	9.2	9.1	8.9	0.1	0.3
State	47.8	37.1	44.5	10.7	3.3
Hospitals	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Education	13.5	14.2	13.1	-0.7	0.4
Other State	31.8	20.4	28.9	11.4	2.9
Local	68.7	73.4	68.6	-4.7	0.1
Hospitals	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	0.2
Education	40.3	45.3	40.7	-5.0	-0.4
Other Local	23.2	22.9	22.9	0.3	0.3
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.2	1.8	1.7	xx	xx

Women Workers
Statewide Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry

(In Thousands -- Not Seasonally Adjusted)

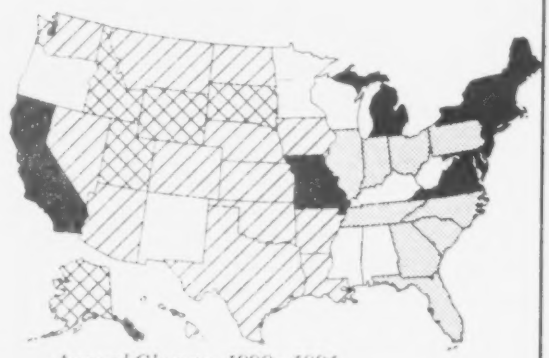
	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June'92*	*Revised July '91*	*Change From: June 1992*	*July 1991*
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL	288.4	288.6	280.5	-0.2	7.9
PRIVATE SECTOR	220.3	220.8	213.0	-0.5	7.3
GOODS-PRODUCING	23.7	23.7	24.1	0.0	-0.4
Mining	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	-0.2
Coal Mining	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	-0.2
Construction	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
General Building Contractors	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1
Heavy Construction	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	19.6	0.0	-0.2
Durable Goods	7.1	7.1	7.7	0.0	-0.6
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Primary Metals Industries	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-0.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	-0.3
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other Durable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	12.3	12.3	11.9	0.0	0.4
Food & Kindred Products	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.2
Textile Mill Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.9	2.8	3.1	0.1	-0.2
Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.3
SERVICE-PRODUCING	264.7	264.9	256.4	-0.2	8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	8.3	8.4	8.2	-0.1	0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	0.9	1.0	0.9	-0.1	0.0
Other Transportation	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Communications	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	0.2
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Trade	69.7	69.8	67.5	-0.1	2.2
Wholesale Trade	6.4	6.4	5.9	0.0	0.5
Retail Trade	63.3	63.4	61.6	-0.1	1.7
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	11.7	11.6	11.0	0.1	0.7
Food Stores	11.9	12.2	11.9	-0.3	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	3.8	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	4.1	4.0	4.5	0.1	-0.4
Home Furniture & Equipment Stores	1.5	1.6	1.4	-0.1	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	21.3	21.3	20.5	0.0	0.8
Miscellaneous Retail	8.0	8.0	7.8	0.0	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	15.8	15.9	15.6	-0.1	0.2
Finance	11.0	11.1	11.0	-0.1	0.0
Insurance	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	0.2
Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Services	102.8	103.0	97.6	-0.2	5.2
Agricultural Services	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4.8	4.6	4.5	0.2	0.3
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.3
Business Services	7.7	7.9	7.3	-0.2	0.4
Automotive & Miscellaneous Repair Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.1
Amusements, incl. Motion Pictures	3.3	3.4	3.2	-0.1	0.1
Health Services	49.8	49.9	47.9	-0.1	1.9
Nursing & Personal Care Homes	9.8	9.9	9.5	-0.1	0.3
Hospitals	25.2	25.2	24.1	0.0	1.1
Other Health Services	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	0.5
Legal Services	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
Educational Services	2.2	2.6	2.0	-0.4	0.2
Social Services	9.5	9.7	8.9	-0.2	0.6
Membership Organizations	12.2	11.7	11.4	0.5	0.8
Engineering & Management Services	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.3
Government	68.1	67.8	67.5	0.3	0.6
Federal	7.7	7.7	7.2	0.0	0.5
Hospitals	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
U S Postal Service	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.1
Other Federal	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	0.3
State	21.3	17.9	20.4	3.4	0.9
Hospitals	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1
Education	7.3	7.9	6.7	-0.6	0.6
Other State	12.2	8.3	12.0	3.9	0.2
Local	39.1	42.2	39.9	-3.1	-0.8
Hospitals	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.1
Education	26.2	29.4	27.7	-3.2	-1.5
Other Local	8.6	8.5	8.0	0.1	0.6

SPECIAL REPORT: The Geography of the Recovery

The American economy is probably recovering from the recession, but solid evidence of a genuine upturn remains elusive. Consequently, another look at the geographic distribution of rising or declining nonfarm payroll employment seems in order. The first article in what has unexpectedly become a continuing series tracked job losses from mid-1990 to mid-1991; the second used revised annual data for 1990 and 1991 to refine the earlier illustration of the recession's impact on the fifty states.*

The large map shows the experience of the states from June 1991 to June 1992, using the latest available payroll employment figures. The parameters of change are the same as those employed in our earlier articles. States with payroll job gains or losses of one-half percent or less are unshaded. Significant losses of one-half to two percent are shaded gray, with black used for serious losses of more than two percent. Moderate job growth—between one-half and two percent—is designated by diagonal lines, with cross-hatching reserved for strong growth of two percent or more. The large map may be compared with the smaller one (reprinted from the second article in

* ***Economic Summary*** *: "The Geography of the Recession," July 1991; "The Geography of the Recession Revisited," March 1992.*



Annual Changes 1990 - 1991

Gains and Losses in Nonfarm Payroll Employment
June 1991 to June 1992

this series) of annual gains and losses between 1990 and 1991. Since June is a month close to the year's midpoint, our new map should give us at least a rough idea of the annual changes we may expect between 1991 and 1992, subject to the revisions which always occur in this data series.

The most obvious difference between the two maps is that the new one has a much more upbeat appearance than its predecessor. Remember, though, that the maps consider only change over the year. Fewer states show losses, and most of the states where losses continue did not lose nearly as many jobs between 1991 and 1992 as they did in the prior year. However, the recent losses are in addition to those already suffered. In other words, the best that can be said of many states is that the rate of job loss has diminished; the labor market continues to worsen, only more slowly. For instance, Massachusetts lost 66,000 jobs in the past year—after losing 177,000 in the previous 12 months, and 132,000 in the 12 months before that.

Our examination of the 1990-1991 data revealed job losses in nearly all Eastern states, with only a few, including West Virginia and Kentucky, unchanged over the year. On the other hand, almost all of the Western states (with the very conspicuous exception of California) continued to add jobs during 1991. Job growth continues in most of the West—except for California—although rates of expansion are much slower than those of a few years ago.

In the East, serious losses over the past 12 months are confined to Southern New England, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. Northern New England, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, South Carolina, and Florida report smaller losses, while the nonfarm job count has not changed much in Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. A few states—West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, and Wisconsin—have experienced moderate growth in payroll employment since June 1991. All in all, the East is a mixed bag of improvement, stagnation, and continuing decline.

Our near neighbors present a similar patchwork of gains and losses. West Virginia leads the immediate area in percentage job growth from June 1991 to June 1992, barely edging out Kentucky. Interestingly, our last report on this subject noted the similarity of Kentucky's recessionary experience to our own; both states held about even in payroll employment from 1990 to 1991, in contrast to job losses in all of the surrounding states. Now West Virginia and Kentucky seem to be emerging from the recession at nearly the same pace, with payroll employment increasing several times faster than the anemic national average.

State	June 1992 Employment	Change since June 1991 Number	Percent
Pennsylvania	5,051,700	-68,600	-1.3
Maryland	2,071,700	-54,200	-2.5
Dist of Columbia	676,100	-9,100	-1.3
Virginia	2,841,000	-20,500	-0.7
North Carolina	3,104,000	17,600	0.6
Kentucky	1,491,200	13,800	0.9
Ohio	4,825,600	-31,700	-0.7
WEST VIRGINIA	639,800	6,100	1.0
UNITED STATES	109,394,000	237,000	0.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and Metropolitan Area Employment and Unemployment, June 1992. State estimates are derived independently and do not sum to the national total.

Payroll employment in North Carolina has started growing again, though less rapidly than in West Virginia or Kentucky. Virginia and Ohio continue to report over-the-year losses, but at a relatively mild 0.7 percent of total nonfarm. Pennsylvania shows a more serious 1.3 percent loss, but the Pittsburgh area—more significant to West Virginia's economy—reports level payroll employment since June 1991. Maryland's 2.5 percent loss is the worst among our neighboring states, and third worst in the nation (after Connecticut and New Jersey).

The recent over-the-year increase in payroll employment is the most encouraging sign of improvement in West Virginia's economy since 1990. July data, reported elsewhere in this issue of the **Economic Summary**, suggest the possibility of a return to the growth rates of 1988-1990, when the state added jobs at a 10,000-per-year pace. However, continuing economic weakness among neighboring states cannot help our own recovery; further growth will require some strenghening of regional and national economies.

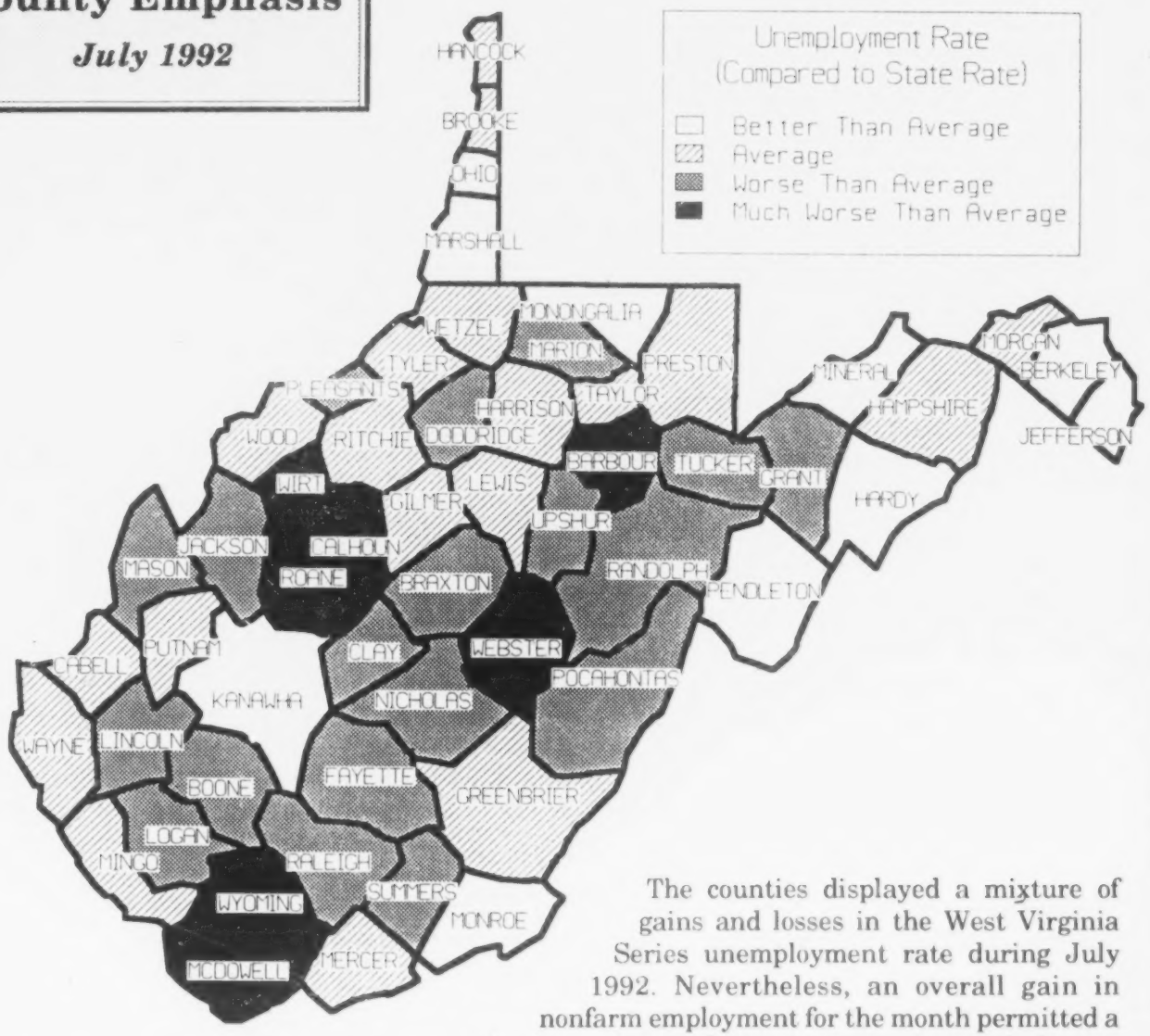
Average Hours and Earnings, West Virginia Production and Nonsupervisory Workers

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July'92	*June'92*	*July'91*	*July'92*	*June'92*	*July'91*	*July'92*	*June'92*	*July'91*
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	$365.52	$368.94	$360.43	35.8	36.1	35.9	$10.21	$10.22	$10.04
Mining	660.68	784.35	741.61	38.3	45.0	41.5	17.25	17.43	17.87
Coal Mining	691.09	833.07	790.07	37.6	45.3	41.3	18.38	18.39	19.13
Oil & Gas Extraction	480.99	484.46	464.34	41.5	42.2	42.6	11.59	11.48	10.90
Other Mining	483.02	497.38	502.74	46.4	47.1	44.1	10.41	10.56	11.40
Construction	614.17	590.61	543.92	40.3	39.4	39.5	15.24	14.99	13.77
Manufacturing	485.58	501.83	481.19	39.9	41.1	40.2	12.17	12.21	11.97
Durable Goods	483.57	509.88	481.60	39.8	42.0	40.1	12.15	12.14	12.01
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	308.74	306.99	299.20	40.2	40.5	40.0	7.68	7.58	7.48
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	456.20	464.20	454.69	40.3	40.4	38.5	11.32	11.49	11.81
Primary Metals Industries	654.36	668.65	640.93	41.0	43.0	42.9	15.96	15.55	14.94
Fabricated Metal Products	412.48	527.88	402.75	36.6	44.1	34.9	11.27	11.97	11.54
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	464.76	500.21	492.50	40.1	40.8	39.4	11.59	12.26	12.50
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	530.40	588.96	598.93	40.0	45.2	45.1	13.26	13.03	13.28
Transportation Equipment	511.13	576.49	544.73	39.5	45.5	47.7	12.94	12.67	11.42
Nondurable Goods	488.00	490.77	479.59	40.0	39.9	40.2	12.20	12.30	11.93
Food & Kindred Products	376.65	357.97	360.23	38.2	37.8	38.2	9.86	9.47	9.43
Textile Mill Products	273.39	275.88	265.47	39.0	38.0	39.8	7.01	7.26	6.67
Apparel & Other Textile Products	212.80	245.66	215.06	38.0	35.5	34.8	5.60	6.92	6.18
Paper & Allied Products	361.78	373.61	328.53	39.8	43.8	42.5	9.09	8.53	7.73
Printing & Publishing	337.59	318.30	353.93	34.1	33.4	37.1	9.90	9.53	9.54
Chemicals & Allied Products	763.48	768.32	737.10	44.7	44.8	44.7	17.08	17.15	16.49
Transportation & Public Utilities	517.49	517.41	510.83	41.3	42.1	41.7	12.53	12.29	12.25
Trucking & Warehousing	416.46	446.43	424.60	43.7	46.6	44.0	9.53	9.58	9.65
Communications	546.52	529.59	516.48	37.9	38.1	38.4	14.42	13.90	13.45
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	666.86	644.48	645.43	43.5	42.4	43.0	15.33	15.20	15.01
Trade	253.33	246.13	242.25	32.9	32.6	32.3	7.70	7.55	7.50
Wholesale Trade	495.46	478.67	462.43	41.6	41.3	40.6	11.91	11.59	11.39
Retail Trade	194.02	189.71	187.24	30.7	30.5	30.2	6.32	6.22	6.20
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	275.41	272.40	257.63	39.4	40.0	38.8	6.99	6.81	6.64
General Merchandise Stores	201.16	199.47	208.81	30.9	30.5	31.4	6.51	6.54	6.65
Food Stores	204.44	201.59	185.81	31.5	31.4	29.4	6.49	6.42	6.32
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	269.89	265.64	270.80	35.7	35.8	36.3	7.56	7.42	7.46
Apparel & Accessory Stores	140.76	139.50	147.69	27.6	27.3	27.4	5.10	5.11	5.39
Home Furniture & Equipment Stores	275.65	281.62	281.89	37.1	37.3	36.8	7.43	7.55	7.66
Eating & Drinking Places	143.62	133.27	129.66	27.2	26.6	26.3	5.28	5.01	4.93
Miscellaneous Retail	193.10	194.59	197.37	29.8	29.8	30.6	6.48	6.53	6.45
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	309.64	308.88	304.92	36.3	36.0	36.0	8.53	8.58	8.47
Finance	261.72	259.86	248.51	36.0	35.5	35.2	7.27	7.32	7.06
Insurance	445.18	439.64	458.40	37.6	37.9	38.2	11.84	11.60	12.00
Real Estate	287.20	297.58	290.39	35.5	35.3	35.5	8.09	8.43	8.18
Services	287.98	284.43	282.77	34.0	33.7	34.4	8.47	8.44	8.22
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	253.13	244.14	267.03	31.8	31.1	34.5	7.96	7.85	7.74
Personal Services	242.88	225.13	210.59	33.5	32.3	32.7	7.25	6.97	6.44
Business Services	256.09	231.04	238.00	34.7	33.1	34.0	7.38	6.98	7.00
Automotive & Miscellaneous Repair Services	346.33	330.15	358.27	39.9	38.3	42.1	8.68	8.62	8.51
Amusements, incl. Motion Pictures	169.94	166.63	162.56	29.1	28.1	27.6	5.84	5.93	5.89
Health Services	332.32	334.68	326.24	36.2	36.9	37.2	9.18	9.07	8.77
Nursing & Personal Care Homes	199.47	191.48	196.88	33.3	32.9	34.3	5.99	5.82	5.74
Hospitals	397.82	403.69	390.85	38.4	39.5	39.4	10.36	10.22	9.92
Other Health Services	301.69	302.93	296.52	34.4	34.9	35.3	8.77	8.68	8.40
Legal Services	406.98	405.08	409.22	36.5	38.0	36.8	11.15	10.66	11.12
Social Services	211.28	204.43	184.11	31.3	29.8	29.6	6.75	6.86	6.22
Engineering & Management Services	405.86	413.21	388.56	35.2	35.9	35.1	11.53	11.51	11.07

The above figures represent the hours and earnings of more than 400,000 private sector production and nonsupervisory workers in West Virginia. Comparable totals for the United States appear at the bottom of page 3. Additional industry detail for the United States and for other states is available upon request.

County Emphasis

July 1992



The counties displayed a mixture of gains and losses in the West Virginia Series unemployment rate during July 1992. Nevertheless, an overall gain in nonfarm employment for the month permitted a slender majority of counties to produce a decline in their unemployment rate. A tangible part of the job gain emerged in government employment with the addition of 11,100 young people hired under the Governor's Summer Youth Program. As a result, a number of counties generated unemployment rates considered better than average when coupled with moderate job gains in mining, manufacturing, and construction. Within this group are Berkeley (6.6), Mineral (6.6), Jefferson (6.5), Marshall (6.5), Kanawha (5.8), Monroe (5.5), Ohio (5.3), Monongalia (4.2), Hardy (4.1), and Pendleton (4.1).

In spite of the job gains provided by mining, construction, manufacturing and government, a number of counties continue to battle with unemployment problems and post unemployment rates considered much worse than average when compared to the state rate. Counties in this group are Wirt (12.7), Roane (13.0), Calhoun (14.1), McDowell (14.7), Webster (15.8), Wyoming (16.1), and Barbour (17.6).

West Virginia Labor Force Statistics by County

(WV Series Labor Force Data -- as calculated by the WV Bureau of Employment Programs)

July 1992

(Revised June 1992 in parentheses)

These Labor Force Statistics Were Designed To Be Used For Economic Analysis

County	*Civilian Labor Force*		*Employment*		*Unemployment*		*Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force*	
Barbour	4,190	(4,170)	3,460	(3,540)	740	(620)	17.6	(15.0)
Berkeley	31,210	(31,240)	29,140	(28,990)	2,070	(2,250)	6.6	(7.2)
Boone	8,790	(8,750)	7,840	(7,810)	950	(930)	10.8	(10.7)
Braxton	5,380	(5,280)	4,770	(4,660)	610	(620)	11.4	(11.7)
Brooke	9,960	(10,300)	9,150	(9,320)	810	(980)	8.1	(9.6)
Cabell	43,390	(43,640)	40,450	(40,930)	2,930	(2,700)	6.8	(6.2)
Calhoun	2,970	(2,800)	2,550	(2,430)	420	(380)	14.1	(13.4)
Clay	3,450	(3,200)	3,060	(2,790)	390	(410)	11.4	(12.9)
Doddridge	2,620	(2,470)	2,320	(2,290)	300	(180)	11.3	(7.5)
Fayette	17,590	(17,200)	15,940	(15,610)	1,650	(1,590)	9.4	(9.2)
Gilmer	2,970	(2,990)	2,760	(2,740)	210	(240)	7.2	(8.2)
Grant	4,870	(4,810)	4,430	(4,430)	440	(380)	9.0	(7.9)
Greenbrier	15,600	(15,430)	14,480	(14,360)	1,120	(1,070)	7.2	(6.9)
Hampshire	7,190	(7,200)	6,640	(6,650)	550	(550)	7.6	(7.6)
Hancock	13,270	(13,530)	12,260	(12,480)	1,010	(1,050)	7.6	(7.7)
Hardy	6,250	(6,120)	5,990	(5,870)	250	(250)	4.1	(4.1)
Harrison	31,110	(30,400)	28,470	(28,000)	2,640	(2,400)	8.5	(7.9)
Jackson	9,870	(9,800)	8,890	(8,820)	990	(980)	10.0	(10.0)
Jefferson	17,260	(18,300)	16,150	(17,080)	1,110	(1,220)	6.5	(6.6)
Kanawha	100,070	(100,240)	94,270	(94,550)	5,800	(5,690)	5.8	(5.7)
Lewis	7,570	(7,580)	6,950	(6,880)	620	(690)	8.2	(9.1)
Lincoln	8,240	(8,020)	7,450	(7,230)	800	(790)	9.7	(9.8)
Logan	13,980	(13,540)	12,510	(12,200)	1,470	(1,340)	10.5	(9.9)
McDowell	7,230	(6,790)	6,170	(5,790)	1,060	(1,010)	14.7	(14.8)
Marion	22,120	(22,470)	20,020	(19,810)	2,100	(2,660)	9.5	(11.8)
Marshall	14,610	(14,980)	13,650	(13,530)	950	(1,450)	6.5	(9.7)
Mason	9,920	(9,940)	8,850	(8,710)	1,070	(1,230)	10.8	(12.4)
Mercer	26,560	(26,660)	24,610	(24,580)	1,950	(2,070)	7.3	(7.8)
Mineral	10,600	(10,920)	9,890	(10,070)	700	(840)	6.6	(7.7)
Mingo	12,860	(12,150)	11,800	(11,110)	1,060	(1,040)	8.3	(8.5)
Monongalia	39,810	(40,030)	38,150	(38,280)	1,660	(1,750)	4.2	(4.4)
Monroe	5,400	(5,370)	5,100	(5,060)	300	(310)	5.5	(5.8)
Morgan	5,490	(5,420)	5,100	(5,050)	390	(370)	7.2	(6.9)
Nicholas	9,120	(8,910)	8,200	(7,850)	910	(1,060)	10.0	(11.8)
Ohio	24,420	(24,240)	23,130	(22,920)	1,290	(1,330)	5.3	(5.5)
Pendleton	4,100	(4,010)	3,930	(3,870)	170	(140)	4.1	(3.4)
Pleasants	2,260	(2,210)	2,010	(1,940)	260	(270)	11.3	(12.0)
Pocahontas	4,470	(4,330)	4,040	(3,830)	430	(500)	9.6	(11.6)
Preston	12,900	(12,840)	11,890	(11,930)	1,020	(910)	7.9	(7.1)
Putnam	17,110	(17,170)	15,810	(15,860)	1,300	(1,310)	7.6	(7.6)
Raleigh	29,220	(29,030)	26,650	(26,420)	2,580	(2,600)	8.8	(9.0)
Randolph	12,170	(11,980)	11,040	(10,780)	1,130	(1,200)	9.3	(10.0)
Ritchie	5,550	(5,440)	5,080	(4,970)	480	(470)	8.6	(8.6)
Roane	5,100	(5,000)	4,430	(4,340)	660	(670)	13.0	(13.3)
Summers	4,540	(4,380)	4,120	(3,940)	420	(440)	9.3	(10.1)
Taylor	6,040	(5,960)	5,580	(5,490)	460	(480)	7.6	(8.0)
Tucker	4,150	(4,000)	3,710	(3,700)	440	(300)	10.5	(7.5)
Tyler	4,850	(4,850)	4,510	(4,480)	340	(370)	6.9	(7.6)
Upshur	8,110	(8,110)	7,350	(7,190)	760	(910)	9.4	(11.2)
Wayne	15,620	(15,910)	14,510	(14,690)	1,110	(1,230)	7.1	(7.7)
Webster	3,200	(3,070)	2,690	(2,580)	510	(500)	15.8	(16.2)
Wetzel	9,510	(9,540)	8,820	(8,760)	690	(780)	7.2	(8.2)
Wirt	2,070	(2,050)	1,800	(1,820)	260	(230)	12.7	(11.1)
Wood	42,300	(41,760)	39,350	(39,130)	2,950	(2,630)	7.0	(6.3)
Wyoming	7,140	(6,770)	6,000	(5,960)	1,150	(810)	16.1	(12.0)
Statewide	756,300	(753,200)	697,900	(694,100)	58,400	(59,100)	7.7	(7.9)

All data have been revised to March 1991 benchmark.
The West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

West Virginia Labor Force Statistics by County

(BLS Series Labor Force Data -- as calculated by the WV Bureau of Employment Programs)

July 1992

(Revised June 1992 in parentheses)

Approved by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to Allocate Federal Funds and Determine Eligibility for Federal Assistance Programs

County	*Civilian Labor Force*		*Employment*		*Unemployment*		*Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force*	
Barbour	4,610	(4,510)	3,500	(3,590)	1,110	(920)	24.0	(20.3)
Berkeley	32,640	(32,710)	29,540	(29,400)	3,110	(3,310)	9.5	(10.1)
Boone	9,370	(9,300)	7,950	(7,920)	1,430	(1,370)	15.2	(14.8)
Braxton	5,750	(5,630)	4,840	(4,730)	920	(910)	15.9	(16.1)
Brooke	10,490	(10,900)	9,280	(9,450)	1,210	(1,450)	11.5	(13.3)
Cabell	45,400	(45,490)	41,000	(41,510)	4,400	(3,980)	9.7	(8.7)
Calhoun	3,220	(3,010)	2,590	(2,460)	630	(550)	19.5	(18.3)
Clay	3,690	(3,430)	3,100	(2,830)	590	(600)	16.0	(17.6)
Doddridge	2,800	(2,590)	2,360	(2,320)	450	(270)	15.9	(10.4)
Fayette	18,630	(18,170)	16,150	(15,830)	2,470	(2,330)	13.3	(12.8)
Gilmer	3,110	(3,140)	2,790	(2,780)	320	(360)	10.3	(11.4)
Grant	5,140	(5,050)	4,490	(4,500)	650	(560)	12.7	(11.0)
Greenbrier	16,360	(16,140)	14,670	(14,560)	1,680	(1,580)	10.3	(9.8)
Hampshire	7,550	(7,550)	6,730	(6,740)	820	(800)	10.8	(10.7)
Hancock	13,940	(14,190)	12,430	(12,660)	1,510	(1,540)	10.9	(10.8)
Hardy	6,450	(6,320)	6,070	(5,950)	380	(370)	5.9	(5.9)
Harrison	32,810	(31,920)	28,860	(28,390)	3,960	(3,530)	12.1	(11.1)
Jackson	10,480	(10,390)	9,010	(3,940)	1,480	(1,450)	14.1	(13.9)
Jefferson	18,040	(19,110)	16,370	(17,320)	1,670	(1,790)	9.3	(9.4)
Kanawha	104,250	(104,250)	95,550	(95,890)	8,700	(8,370)	8.3	(8.0)
Lewis	7,980	(8,000)	7,040	(6,980)	940	(1,020)	11.7	(12.8)
Lincoln	8,740	(8,500)	7,550	(7,330)	1,190	(1,160)	13.6	(13.7)
Logan	14,880	(14,340)	12,680	(12,370)	2,200	(1,970)	14.8	(13.7)
McDowell	7,850	(7,350)	6,250	(5,870)	1,590	(1,480)	20.3	(20.1)
Marion	23,440	(24,000)	20,290	(20,090)	3,140	(3,910)	13.4	(16.3)
Marshall	15,270	(15,850)	13,840	(13,720)	1,430	(2,140)	9.4	(13.5)
Mason	10,570	(10,650)	8,970	(8,840)	1,610	(1,810)	15.2	(17.0)
Mercer	27,870	(27,980)	24,940	(24,930)	2,920	(3,050)	10.5	(10.9)
Mineral	11,080	(11,450)	10,030	(10,210)	1,050	(1,240)	9.5	(10.8)
Mingo	13,550	(12,790)	11,960	(11,260)	1,590	(1,530)	11.8	(11.9)
Monongalia	41,160	(41,400)	38,670	(38,820)	2,480	(2,580)	6.0	(6.2)
Monroe	5,610	(5,590)	5,170	(5,130)	450	(460)	7.9	(8.2)
Morgan	5,760	(5,670)	5,170	(5,120)	590	(550)	10.2	(9.7)
Nicholas	9,680	(9,520)	8,320	(7,960)	1,370	(1,550)	14.1	(16.3)
Ohio	25,370	(25,190)	23,450	(23,240)	1,930	(1,950)	7.6	(7.8)
Pendleton	4,240	(4,130)	3,990	(3,930)	250	(200)	5.9	(4.8)
Pleasants	2,420	(2,360)	2,040	(1,970)	380	(390)	15.8	(16.6)
Pocahontas	4,730	(4,620)	4,090	(3,880)	640	(740)	13.6	(16.0)
Preston	13,570	(13,430)	12,050	(12,090)	1,520	(1,340)	11.2	(10.0)
Putnam	17,980	(18,010)	16,030	(16,090)	1,950	(1,920)	10.9	(10.7)
Raleigh	30,870	(30,630)	27,010	(26,800)	3,870	(3,830)	12.5	(12.5)
Randolph	12,890	(12,700)	11,190	(10,930)	1,700	(1,760)	13.2	(13.9)
Ritchie	5,860	(5,730)	5,150	(5,040)	710	(690)	12.2	(12.1)
Roane	5,490	(5,380)	4,490	(4,400)	990	(980)	18.1	(18.2)
Summers	4,800	(4,640)	4,170	(3,990)	630	(650)	13.1	(14.1)
Taylor	6,350	(6,260)	5,660	(5,570)	690	(700)	10.9	(11.2)
Tucker	4,420	(4,200)	3,760	(3,750)	660	(450)	14.8	(10.6)
Tyler	5,080	(5,080)	4,580	(4,540)	510	(540)	10.0	(10.6)
Upshur	8,590	(8,640)	7,450	(7,300)	1,150	(1,340)	13.3	(15.5)
Wayne	16,370	(16,700)	14,710	(14,890)	1,660	(1,800)	10.2	(10.8)
Webster	3,490	(3,340)	2,730	(2,610)	760	(730)	21.7	(21.9)
Wetzel	9,980	(10,030)	8,940	(8,880)	1,030	(1,150)	10.4	(11.4)
Wirt	2,220	(2,180)	1,830	(1,850)	390	(330)	17.7	(15.3)
Wood	44,300	(43,550)	39,880	(39,680)	4,420	(3,870)	10.0	(8.9)
Wyoming	7,800	(7,240)	6,080	(6,050)	1,720	(1,200)	22.1	(16.5)
Statewide	795,000	(790,900)	707,400	(703,900)	87,600	(87,000)	11.0	(11.0)

All data have been revised to March 1991 benchmark.
Calculated according to Current Population Survey adjusted to BLS procedures.

Partnership for Progress Area Unemployment Rates

WV Series / BLS Series ***July 1992***

Most Partnership for Progress Areas reduced their unemployment rates during July 1992 thanks in part to the addition of 11,100 young workers in the Governor's Summer Youth Program as well as some modest improvement in the goods-producing sector. The youthful employees are an annual addition to government payrolls because of the support of federal funding. An increase in funds this year enabled 3,100 additional workers to participate in 1992 as in the previous year. Of those areas recording declines in the West Virginia series unemployment rate, Area 1 posted the greatest reduction (-1.1) followed by Area 4 (-0.4). By contrast, two Partnership for Progress Areas posted gains in their unemployment rate. Area 6 encountered the greatest escalation (+0.7) with Area 8 registering the remaining increase (+0.3). Area 7 and Area 9 were unchanged during the thirty-day period. The highest unemployment rate was entered by Area 6 (11.4) while the lowest was posted by Area 7 (6.4).

West Virginia Labor Force Statistics by Local Area

WV Series Labor Force Data
(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	Revised June '92	Revised July '91
Charleston MSA			
Labor Force	117.2	117.4	116.3
Employment	110.1	110.4	110.1
Unemployment	7.1	7.0	6.2
Rate (%)	6.1	6.0	5.3
Huntington - Ashland - Ironton MSA			
Labor Force	126.1	127.1	125.9
Employment	119.1	120.1	118.8
Unemployment	7.0	7.0	7.1
Rate (%)	5.5	5.5	5.6
Parkersburg - Marietta MSA			
Labor Force	71.6	70.8	69.7
Employment	67.4	66.9	66.2
Unemployment	4.2	3.9	3.6
Rate (%)	5.8	5.5	5.1
Wheeling - Bridgeport MSA			
Labor Force	69.3	69.0	68.5
Employment	65.9	65.1	65.6
Unemployment	3.4	3.9	2.9
Rate (%)	5.0	5.7	4.2
Clarksburg LMA			
Labor Force	39.8	38.8	38.1
Employment	36.4	35.8	35.3
Unemployment	3.4	3.1	2.8
Rate (%)	8.5	7.9	7.4
Gauley LMA			
Labor Force	12.3	12.0	12.3
Employment	10.9	10.4	10.7
Unemployment	1.4	1.6	1.6
Rate (%)	11.5	13.0	13.2
Morgantown - Kingwood LMA			
Labor Force	52.7	52.9	50.7
Employment	50.0	50.2	48.5
Unemployment	2.7	2.7	2.2
Rate (%)	5.1	5.0	4.4
New Martinsville LMA			
Labor Force	14.4	14.4	14.2
Employment	13.3	13.2	13.3
Unemployment	1.0	1.1	0.9
Rate (%)	7.1	8.0	6.3
Ronceverte - White Sulphur Springs LMA			
Labor Force	21.0	20.8	21.5
Employment	19.6	19.4	19.8
Unemployment	1.4	1.4	1.7
Rate (%)	6.8	6.7	7.9

BLS Series Labor Force Data
(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	Revised June '92	Revised July '91
Charleston MSA			
Labor Force	122.2	122.3	124.6
Employment	111.6	112.0	114.5
Unemployment	10.7	10.3	10.1
Rate (%)	8.7	8.4	8.1
Huntington - Ashland - Ironton MSA			
Labor Force	131.8	132.7	132.9
Employment	119.9	120.5	120.6
Unemployment	11.9	12.3	12.3
Rate (%)	9.0	9.2	9.2
Parkersburg - Marietta MSA			
Labor Force	76.7	74.9	75.0
Employment	69.8	68.3	69.1
Unemployment	6.9	6.6	5.9
Rate (%)	9.0	8.9	7.9
Wheeling - Bridgeport MSA			
Labor Force	74.0	73.1	73.3
Employment	68.3	66.5	68.5
Unemployment	5.8	6.6	4.8
Rate (%)	7.8	9.1	6.6
Clarksburg LMA			
Labor Force	42.0	40.8	41.3
Employment	36.9	36.3	36.7
Unemployment	5.1	4.5	4.6
Rate (%)	12.1	11.0	11.2
Gauley LMA			
Labor Force	13.2	12.9	13.7
Employment	11.0	10.6	11.1
Unemployment	2.1	2.3	2.6
Rate (%)	16.1	17.8	19.2
Morgantown - Kingwood LMA			
Labor Force	54.7	54.8	54.1
Employment	50.7	50.9	50.5
Unemployment	4.0	3.9	3.6
Rate (%)	7.3	7.1	6.7
New Martinsville LMA			
Labor Force	15.1	15.1	15.3
Employment	13.5	13.4	13.9
Unemployment	1.5	1.7	1.5
Rate (%)	10.2	11.1	9.5
Ronceverte - White Sulphur Springs LMA			
Labor Force	22.0	21.7	23.4
Employment	19.8	19.7	20.6
Unemployment	2.1	2.0	2.8
Rate (%)	9.7	9.4	11.8

Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

Employment: Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 500 jobs during July 1992 in the Charleston MSA. The local goods-producing sector advanced by 600 jobs, particularly in construction (+400), with mining (+100) and manufacturing (+100) recording slight gains. The service-producing industries posted a small decline (-100) during July, with the decrease in services (-300) offset by an increase in total government (+400). Most other industries on the service-producing side remained essentially unchanged. Comparison with year-ago July 1991 indicates an increase of 600 job holders locally, with relatively small advances recorded in both the goods (+200) and service-producing (+400) sectors. Mining fell by 300, while construction posted a solid increase of 500 jobs. The service-producing industries increased slightly (+400), with the most notable gain occurring in services (+400). Transportation and public utilities declined by 200 over the year.

Unemployment: Resident-based total unemployment indicated a slight gain (+100) during July 1992, with the corresponding unemployment rate also up slightly to 6.1 percent of the civilian labor force. Total unemployment increased by 900 over the year, as the unemployment rate increased markedly from 5.3 percent to the current 6.1 percent.

WV Series Labor Force Data
(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	117.2	117.4	116.3
Employment	110.1	110.4	110.1
Unemployment	7.1	7.0	6.2
Rate (%)	6.1	6.0	5.3

BLS Series Labor Force Data
(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	122.2	122.3	124.6
Employment	111.6	112.0	114.5
Unemployment	10.7	10.3	10.1
Rate (%)	8.7	8.4	8.1

Nonfarm Payroll Employment, Hours and Earnings

Industry	Nonfarm Payroll Employment			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '92	*June '92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June '92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June '92*	*July '91*
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL	114.2	113.7	113.6						
PRIVATE SECTOR	93.6	93.5	93.1	37.0	37.1	37.3	10.02	9.89	9.84
GOODS-PRODUCING	18.5	17.9	18.3						
Mining	2.1	2.0	2.4						
Construction	5.8	5.4	5.3						
Manufacturing	10.6	10.5	10.6	44.6	44.1	42.3	14.68	14.67	14.23
Durable Goods	1.9	1.9	1.7	43.7	43.2	35.8	10.57	10.45	11.58
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.6	8.9	44.9	44.3	44.0	15.88	15.94	14.79
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.2	7.2	7.5	48.0	47.0	46.1	17.45	17.66	16.12
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.4	1.4	34.8	35.8	37.0	8.87	8.64	9.33
SERVICE-PRODUCING	95.7	95.8	95.3						
Transportation & Public Utilities	8.7	8.8	8.9						
Trade	28.5	28.6	28.4	33.4	33.3	33.1	7.71	7.76	7.77
Wholesale Trade	7.0	7.1	7.1	41.6	42.2	41.1	10.45	10.48	10.45
Retail Trade	21.5	21.5	21.3	31.0	30.7	30.7	6.61	6.64	6.69
General Merchandise & Apparel Stores	4.2	4.2	4.3	30.6	30.5	31.2	7.08	7.01	7.32
Food Stores	3.9	3.9	3.9	29.1	28.9	27.5	6.43	6.46	6.31
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	2.6	2.5	2.5	36.9	35.9	37.2	8.68	8.41	8.48
Eating & Drinking Places	6.7	6.8	6.6	29.0	28.3	27.3	5.39	5.34	5.33
Other Retail Trade	4.1	4.1	4.0						
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6.5	6.5	6.5	37.2	37.1	36.9	8.50	8.66	8.99
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.9						
Insurance	2.6	2.6	2.6						
Real Estate	1.0	1.0	1.0						
Services	31.4	31.7	31.0	35.8	36.2	38.0	8.99	8.87	8.84
Personal & Business Services	5.2	5.3	5.1	34.5	33.5	34.1	6.41	6.22	6.17
Health Services	11.8	11.8	11.6	40.0	42.1	43.6	9.59	9.44	9.48
Social Services	2.2	2.2	2.0						
Membership Organizations	3.9	3.9	3.9						
Other Services	8.3	8.5	8.4						
Government	20.6	20.2	20.5						
Federal	2.1	2.1	2.1						
State	10.1	9.4	9.9						
Local	8.4	8.7	8.5						
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.0	0.0	0.0						

Hours and earnings represent production and nonsupervisiory workers only. To derive average weekly earnings, multiply average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Huntington-Ashland-Ironton Metropolitan Statistical Area

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

Employment: Total nonfarm payroll employment declined by 600 in the Huntington MSA during July 1992. The goods-producing sector retreated by 100 with the loss in the stone, clay, and glass industry. The remaining goods-producing industries reported no change in their employment levels. The service-producing sector declined by 500 jobs. Government in the Huntington MSA declined by 700 during July. State government increased by 600, while local government fell by 1,300 jobs, relating to the end of the school year in the MSA. Retail trade gained 100 jobs, as did health services and personal and business services.

Unemployment: Unemployment in the Huntington MSA held at 7,000 in July. The unemployment rate remained 5.5 percent of the civilian labor force. Over the year, total unemployment declined by 100, with the unemployment rate falling from 5.6 percent to the current 5.5 percent.

WV Series Labor Force Data

(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	126.1	127.1	125.9
Employment	119.1	120.1	118.8
Unemployment	7.0	7.0	7.1
Rate (%)	5.5	5.5	5.6

BLS Series Labor Force Data

(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	131.8	132.7	132.9
Employment	119.9	120.5	120.6
Unemployment	11.9	12.3	12.3
Rate (%)	9.0	9.2	9.2

Nonfarm Payroll Employment, Hours and Earnings

Industry	Nonfarm Payroll Employment			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '92	*June '92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June '92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June '92*	*July '91*
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL	110.2	110.8	109.6						
PRIVATE SECTOR	92.1	92.0	91.9	36.1	35.7	35.1	10.45	10.47	9.96
GOODS-PRODUCING	26.4	26.5	26.1						
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6						
Construction	4.9	4.9	4.8						
Manufacturing	19.8	19.9	19.7	41.0	41.2	40.1	14.15	14.15	13.86
Durable Goods	11.3	11.4	11.2	41.3	40.9	40.2	14.87	14.83	14.82
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	39.3	37.7	42.2	12.89	12.67	12.96
Primary & Fabricated Metal Products	7.1	7.1	7.3	42.1	40.6	40.7	16.68	16.62	16.47
Other Durable Goods	2.9	2.9	2.5						
Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.5	8.5	40.7	41.7	40.0	13.16	13.20	12.51
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	39.5	39.0	36.0	6.73	6.81	7.36
Chemicals & Petroleum	4.5	4.5	4.4	42.1	43.9	40.2	16.79	16.94	16.00
Other Nondurable Goods	2.5	2.5	2.5						
SERVICE-PRODUCING	83.8	84.3	83.5						
Transportation & Public Utilities	7.2	7.2	8.0						
Trade	27.7	27.6	28.0	32.3	31.9	31.5	7.10	7.22	7.35
Wholesale Trade	5.5	5.5	5.6	40.9	39.4	38.2	9.96	10.23	10.63
Retail Trade	22.2	22.1	22.4	30.4	30.2	30.0	6.26	6.36	6.44
General Merchandise & Apparel Stores	4.9	4.9	4.7	29.4	29.5	30.0	6.50	6.65	6.64
Food Stores	3.6	3.7	3.8	30.6	30.7	28.5	6.52	6.50	6.34
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	2.4	2.3	2.4	34.0	35.4	34.6	7.22	7.44	7.83
Eating & Drinking Places	7.1	7.1	7.2	27.4	26.3	26.1	5.14	5.23	5.08
Other Retail Trade	4.2	4.1	4.3						
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3.9	3.9	3.9	37.6	37.1	36.9	7.86	7.71	7.48
Services	26.9	26.8	25.9	34.3	34.0	33.0	9.51	9.63	8.65
Personal & Business Services	3.7	3.6	3.6						
Health Services	11.4	11.3	10.8	35.3	35.1	35.5	11.07	11.08	10.62
Government	18.1	18.8	17.7						
Federal	3.1	3.1	3.0						
State	4.7	4.1	4.4						
Local	10.3	11.6	10.3						
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.0	0.0	0.0						

Hours and earnings represent production and nonsupervisory workers only. To derive average weekly earnings, multiply average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Parkersburg-Marietta Metropolitan Statistical Area

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

Employment: Total nonfarm payroll employment expanded 800 in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA during July 1992. Goods-producing businesses within mining, construction, and manufacturing were unchanged for the month while the service-producing sector accounted for the expansion entirely. Service-producing gains were recorded by transportation and public utilities (+100), trade (+400), services (+100), and government (+200). Compared to July 1991, total nonfarm payroll employment increased 1,400. The goods-producing sector, however, realized job losses (-700) during this twelve month period. Reductions were registered in construction (-400) and manufacturing (-300). Service-producing jobs, by comparison, increased 2,100. Advances were displayed in trade (+600), finance, insurance, and real estate (+100), services (+600), and government (+800).

Unemployment: The number of unemployed grew by 300 during July 1992 in the Parkersburg-Marietta MSA. The unemployment rate as a result expanded from 5.5 to 5.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Compared to July 1991, the unemployment rate grew from 5.1 to 5.8 percent.

WV Series Labor Force Data

(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	71.6	70.8	69.7
Employment	67.4	66.9	66.2
Unemployment	4.2	3.9	3.6
Rate (%)	5.8	5.5	5.1

BLS Series Labor Force Data

(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	76.7	74.9	75.0
Employment	69.8	68.3	69.1
Unemployment	6.9	6.6	5.9
Rate (%)	9.0	8.9	7.9

Nonfarm Payroll Employment, Hours and Earnings

Industry	Nonfarm Payroll Employment			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '92	*June'92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June'92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June'92*	*July '91*
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL	63.3	62.5	61.9						
PRIVATE SECTOR	52.7	52.1	52.1	35.2	35.6	34.6	10.25	10.34	10.09
GOODS-PRODUCING	16.9	16.9	17.6						
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4						
Construction	2.7	2.7	3.1						
Manufacturing	13.8	13.8	14.1	41.0	44.5	41.0	14.39	14.64	14.31
Durable Goods	6.6	6.6	6.8	37.4	44.3	37.8	12.60	13.10	12.85
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	0.9	0.9	0.9	36.3	37.8	36.3	9.00	8.86	9.21
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	43.0	43.6	42.5	13.56	13.61	14.63
Primary & Fabricated Metal Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	33.9	47.0	34.3	13.39	14.31	13.25
Other Durable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.5						
Nondurable Goods	7.2	7.2	7.3	45.2	44.7	44.6	16.16	16.44	15.72
Chemicals & Allied Products	5.3	5.3	5.5	44.8	44.9	44.6	17.95	18.05	17.12
Other Nondurable Goods	1.9	1.9	1.8						
SERVICE-PRODUCING	46.4	45.6	44.3						
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.7	2.6	2.7						
Trade	15.4	15.0	14.8	32.9	32.6	32.5	7.25	6.94	6.99
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	2.9	42.1	41.2	41.3	9.21	9.19	9.33
Retail Trade	12.4	12.0	11.9	30.9	30.7	30.5	6.69	6.27	6.26
General Merchandise & Apparel Stores	2.5	2.2	2.2	31.4	29.6	31.8	6.37	6.66	6.94
Food Stores	2.2	2.1	2.2	31.6	32.2	30.1	6.84	6.76	6.61
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	1.7	1.7	1.6	41.3	42.5	43.6	7.97	7.19	7.23
Eating & Drinking Places	3.8	3.8	3.7	25 5	24.8	24.5	6.08	4.73	4.73
Other Retail Trade	2.2	2.2	2.2						
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2.4	2.4	2.3	30.1	30.8	29.9	6.79	7.06	6.86
Services	15.3	15.2	14.7	32.2	31.2	30.6	8.00	7.87	7.86
Personal & Business Services	3.7	3.7	3.5	35.1	33.1	33.5	7.85	7.38	7.23
Health Services	4.9	4.8	4.7	32.3	31.7	32.4	9.07	9.14	8.88
Other Services	6.7	6.7	6.5						
Government	10.6	10.4	9.8						
Federal	2.0	2.0	1.9						
State	1.3	1.1	1.2						
Local	7.3	7.3	6.7						
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.0	0.0	0.0						

Hours and earnings represent production and nonsupervisiory workers only. To derive average weekly earnings, multiply average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Wheeling-Bridgeport Metropolitan Statistical Area

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

Employment: Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 700 jobs during July 1992 in the Wheeling-Bridgeport MSA. The local goods-producing sector advanced by 300 jobs, with increases in mining(+200) and construction(+100). The service-producing industries posted a slightly larger increase of 400 jobs, with transportation and public utilities boasting the largest increase (+600), and total government increasing 100. Trade suffered a loss of 300 jobs. Most other industries on the service-producing side remained essentially unchanged. Comparison with year-ago July indicates only a slight increase of 200 jobs locally, with losses of 500 in the goods-producing sector and a sizeable increase in the service-producing(+700) sector. Manufacturing (-300) and trade(-300) suffered the most substantial losses, while transportation and public utilities(+600),and services(+400) showed marked increases.

Unemployment: Resident-based total unemployment decreased 500 during July 1992, with the corresponding unemployment rate dropping to 5.0 percent of the civilian labor force. Total unemployment increased 500 over the year, thus causing a jump from 4.2 percent to the current 5.0 percent.

WV Series Labor Force Data

(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	69.3	69.0	68.5
Employment	65.9	65.1	65.6
Unemployment	3.4	3.9	2.9
Rate (%)	5.0	5.7	4.2

BLS Series Labor Force Data

(In Thousands - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Prelim. July '92	*Revised June '92*	*Revised July '91*
Labor Force	74.0	73.1	73.3
Employment	68.3	66.5	68.5
Unemployment	5.8	6.6	4.8
Rate (%)	7.8	9.1	6.6

Nonfarm Payroll Employment, Hours and Earnings

Industry	Nonfarm Payroll Employment			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July '92	*June '92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June '92*	*July '91*	*July '92*	*June '92*	*July '91*
TOTAL NONFARM PAYROLL	60.9	60.2	60.7						
PRIVATE SECTOR	51.3	50.7	51.0	34.4	34.4	34.5	9.68	9.46	9.89
GOODS-PRODUCING	11.0	10.7	11.5						
Mining	2.	1.9	2.2	39.6	43.7	43.0	19.16	19.25	19.10
Construction	2.0	1.9	2.1						
Manufacturing	6.9	6.9	7.2	38.3	38.8	41.8	14.18	14.46	15.18
Durable Goods	2.7	2.7	2.8	36.4	36.1	39.7	12.84	13.37	14.02
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.4	40.0	41.0	43.6	15.21	15.26	16.03
SERVICE-PRODUCING	49.9	49.5	49.2						
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.9	3.3	3.3						
Trade	15.3	15.6	15.6	31.7	31.8	32.2	7.00	6.96	7.01
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.8	2.9	40.1	39.5	39.3	9.66	9.39	9.32
Retail Trade	12.6	12.8	12.7	30.0	30.2	30.7	6.29	6.33	6.39
General Merchandise & Apparel Stores	2.6	2.6	2.5						
Food Stores	2.3	2.4	2.3						
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	1.5	1.5	1.6						
Eating & Drinking Places	4.0	4.1	4.2						
Other Retail Trade	2.2	2.2	2.1						
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3.2	3.2	3.1	34.1	34.2	33.3	7.19	7.17	6.93
Services	17.9	17.9	17.5						
Health Services	8.1	8.1	7.9	36.6	37.2	33.4	8.10	7.99	8.53
Other Services	9.8	9.8	9.6						
Government	9.6	9.5	9.7						
Federal	0.7	0.7	0.7						
State	1.8	1.6	1.7						
Local	7.1	7.2	7.3						
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.0	0.0	0.0						

Hours and earnings represent production and nonsupervisiory workers only. To derive average weekly earnings, multiply average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Applicants and Nonfarm Job Openings in West Virginia Job Service Offices

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date*	Active File	NONFARM JOB OPENINGS Received Program Year to Date	Total	UNFILLED 30 Days or More	FILLED Total	Applicant / Openings Program Year to Date	Active File / Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL	191,261	72,667	39,421	2,546	1,585	27,163	4.9	28.5
Professional, Technical & Managerial	20,285	7,369	1,640	204	110	605	12.4	36.1
Clerical & Sales	51,188	16,569	9,962	875	573	5,924	5.1	18.9
Services	24,137	7,745	8,745	408	190	6,025	2.8	19.0
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	1,914	774	226	6	3	124	8.5	129.0
Processing	10,734	4,156	1,044	163	146	853	10.3	25.5
Machine Trades	12,888	5,252	1,393	75	47	859	9.3	70.0
Benchwork	7,331	2,845	1,079	66	51	732	6.8	43.1
Structural Work	32,704	13,895	2,767	274	132	1,529	11.8	50.7
Miscellaneous	39,323	15,730	12,565	475	333	10,512	3.1	33.1
Transportation	8,655	3,433	1,433	136	61	756	6.0	25.2
Packaging & Materials Handling	21,955	7,596	10,229	132	88	9,319	2.1	57.5
Other	8,713	4,701	903	207	184	437	9.6	22.7
Entry Total	20	20	0	0	0	0	xx	xx

**July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992*

Select Unemployment Compensation Claims Activities

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	Percent Change: June 1992	Percent Change: July 1991
Initial Claims	9,498	7,939	9,262	19.6	2.5
Weeks Claimed	86,458	97,151	98,349	-11.0	-12.1
Benefits Paid	$10,990,346	$12,810,981	$12,597,458	-14.2	-12.8
Weeks Compensated	71,377	83,942	83,656	-15.0	-14.7
Average Weekly Payment	$153.98	$152.62	$150.59	0.9	2.3
Trust Fund Balance, End of Month	$140,151,821	$138,583,037	$127,689,353	1.1	9.8

Workers' Compensation

Select Workers' Compensation Claims Activities

	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	Percent Change: June 1992	Percent Change: July 1991
Temporary Disability Benefits Paid	5,769,101	7,813,903	7,809,545	-26.2	-26.1
Medical Benefits Paid	7,186,903	9,600,636	6,530,677	-25.1	10.0
Permanent Partial Disability Benefits Paid	4,355,535	3,518,217	4,121,927	23.8	5.7
Permanent Total Disability Benefits Paid	8,019,656	8,629,019	6,392,759	-7.1	25.4
Benefits to Dependents of Fatalities	1,963,315	1,862,211	1,504,456	5.4	30.5
Funeral Benefits Paid	3,500	28,000	20,913	-87.5	-83.3
Miscellaneous Benefits Paid*	265,102	244,632	35,479	8.4	647.2
DWRF** Permanent Total Disability Benefits Paid	638,098	611,411	614,180	4.4	3.9
DWRF** Benefits Paid to Dependents of Fatalities	1,024,834	1,062,835	1,036,161	-3.6	-1.1
Sum of All Benefits Paid	29,226,045	33,370,864	28,066,097	-12.4	4.1

** Includes returned benefit checks, attorney fees and specified dependent benefits.*
*** Disabled Workers' Relief Fund provides benefits to meet the weekly minimum benefit payable for worker's injured prior to July 1, 1971.*

Select Job Training Partnership Act Characteristics

Performance Standard Report
July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992

Job Training Program	Standard	Actual
Entered Employment Rate - Adults	68	68
Average Wage at Placements Adults	4.95	3.43
Cost Per Entered Employment Adults	4,500	4,396
Entered Employment Rate - Welfare Recipients	56	60
Entered Employment Rate - Youth (Out of School Programs)	45	45
Positive Termination Rate - Youth (In School Programs)	75	81
Cost Per Positive Termination - Youth	4,900	3,804
Employability Enhancement Rate - Youth (In School Programs)	33	65

Characteristics	Enrolled	Positive Outlook*
Adult	3,658	2,963
Female	2,011	1,630
Male	1,647	1,333
Youth	3,597	2,914
Female	1,790	1,486
Male	1,807	1,428
School Dropout	**	1,079
High School Graduate /Equivalent or above	**	3,487
Single Parent	**	730
Black	**	448
Hispanic	**	11
Handicapped	**	666
Unemployed	**	3,286
Welfare	**	1,305
Veterans	**	407

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